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J. R. JORDAN, Manager.

THE DALLAS EXPRESS has

never hoisted the white feather,
neither has it been disgraced
by the yellow streak. It is not
affiliated with the flannel mouth.
It is a plain, every day, sen-
sible, conservative newspaper,
which tries no sail to catch
the passing breeze; flies no
deceitful flag. It professes a
patriotism as broad as our
country. Its love of even hand-
ed justice covers all the ter-
ritory occupied by the human
race. This is pretty high
ground, but we live on it and
are prospering. Boys of the
press come up and stand with
us. This ground is holy.

W. E. KING.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1920.

OUR TEACHERS IN THE SOUTH.

The past months have witnessed
a great amount of discussion as to
the salaries of teachers. In some
cases teachers unions have been
formed. In other cases such unity
of opinions has been formed by the
public protests that the desired
results have been obtained with-
out unions. This discussion has had
reference to white teachers espe-
cially, and while Negro teachers
have been benefited by it to a cer-
tain extent, their claims have not
been satisfactorily adjusted.

The conditions under which Negro
teachers, especially in the South,
labor are peculiar in many ways.
A casual study of these conditions
will show that from their own pub-
lic at least, they are entitled to
all of the support and encourage-
ment possible under the law.

In the first place, they continue
to teach in most instances because
they feel that our children need
the training which they are able
to give and without which our
group cannot successfully progress.
They realize that while it may en-
tail certain sacrifices on their part,
as to salary and freedom of action,
there is no interest which the other
group could have which would cause
them to make any efficient effort to
alleviate their condition.

There is also the ever present
struggle to get results with the
usually poor equipment available
in school buildings—a constant ex-
tra demand upon the energy of the
teacher from which, under conditions
as they now are, it is impos-
sible to obtain relief.

It must also be borne in mind
that the ambitious teacher feels
the constant need of further study
and access to books which will
help in making the work more ef-
ficient and keeping the mind full
of suggestions for the betterment
of the children directly affected.
These things are denied them be-
cause of lack of funds. These things
among others tend to make their
seemingly a thankless job to say
nothing of salaries.

When we realize that the aver-
age Negro teacher in a city like
Dallas hardly receives \$200 per
year, it hardly seems possible that
they maintain themselves as well
as they do. The common laborer in
a year's time receives much
more to say nothing of porters,
elevator boys, and others employ-
ed in places where mental exertion
is not necessary to any marked de-
gree.

The speed with which relief, in
the form of higher salaries for our
teachers, and better facilities for
our children will come is limited
by the active interest in them dis-
played by our group in regard to
the carrying out of the extra pro-
vision necessary to be made for them
in city budgets, etc.

In our arguments for greater
city facilities and appropriations
we are prone to forget that we do
carry a greater portion of the civic
load than often we are given credit
for. Every renter pays his share
of the taxes necessary for the run-
ning of the city in the form of
rents to his landlord. In compar-
ing the argument that we receive
proportionately less because we pay
less, this fact must be taken in
consideration.

Therefore when bond issues and
propositions of a like nature are
brought before us, let us consider
them more in terms of their ability
to gain for us the things which we
most need, and support them ac-
cordingly.

Our teachers need substantial re-
lief. If a bond issue is necessary
to obtain it for the whole system,
let's get behind it and help put
it over—then ask for what is justly
ours.

THE HERALD AND LYNCHING.

The Dallas Daily Times Herald, under date of March 1, carried the following editorial on lynching:

"The NEGRO president of Tuskegee Institute has predicted that lynching of Negroes in the South will itself be dead within a few years. We do not share this optimism.

And yet we should be glad to find such optimism justified by the bloodless fact. For lynching—to consider not its effect on the mob's victim, but on the mob itself—is a frightful thing. It is a deeply deplorable thing.

Frightful and deplorable it is not only because it is a criminal act, but because the act is committed by those who are normally far from being criminals.

There is said to be more joy in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety and nine just persons who need no repentance. Similarly, there must be more sorrow, both in Heaven and on earth, over one law-abiding citizen guilty of criminality than over nine and ninety hardened malefactors intent on lawless acts.

Such a shocking spectacle of the ordinarily lawful man running amuck the lynch act affords, not only justice to the victim but injustice to his potential slayers ought lynching to be everywhere condemned.

The governors of Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina and Tennessee have sworn to prevent this execution outside the law. When shall we have a governor of Texas with moral courage enough to register the same vow?

Such sentiment is constructive and looks forward to rendering more permanent, the American institution of Law and strict Justice which lynching endangers.

The Dallas Express shares the optimism of the President of Tuskegee. This optimism is being fostered by the ever increasing number of clear headed, sober minded, thinking Americans who, realizing among other things the ultimate of a growing mob spirit, are speaking against and moulding a healthy public sentiment which in time will accomplish its absolute destruction.

The fostering of such a sentiment by the Press will hasten the day when a Texas Governor who does not take such a stand, will not have lived up to the expectations of those who caused his election. The public can do much in the making of such a governor possible. The Press can do much in causing the public to demand such a stand of a governor.

We feel that it is highly necessary that such sentiment be cultivated for after all, its result can be nothing other than the practical application of the purely American principle of the supremacy of Law in carrying out the dictates of Justice.

GREEN-McARTY CLUBS.

The organization of a Green-McCarthy Club by our group in this district must be productive of much political good and in order that it may be so, the influence and aid of every Negro voter must be brought to its assistance.

Its main objective is the polling of a solid Negro vote for E. H. R. Green and Ed McCarthy, the only prominent Texas Republicans with Harry Beck, their manager stand for the true and original Republican principle of no color line and an equal participation in party affairs by all men alike.

The organization is being managed by a combination of young but experienced men who are able to provide the impetus necessary to carry its project to success and its appeal must be heard and responded to by all Negro voters, men and women alike. Its appeal is to the principles of Justice and fairness and its success or failure will vitally affect us politically.

We are a part of the body politic of Texas—as much a part of it as any other group of citizens in Texas. The part which we, in the future, will have in political affairs depends almost directly upon the election of these men to represent the Republican party of Texas in the National Convention.

Lily-Whitism has no place in a real Democracy and it is directly at variance with generally accepted ideas of justice and the political right of American citizens. It is against the welfare of our group, in that, it would deny to us any participation in the affairs of the government of which we are a part by right of birth and accomplishment.

Green-McCarthy clubs are being organized all over Texas. They are directly opposed to Lily-Whitism in all of its forms. They are backed by Republicans who believe in fairness and they demand the united support of all Texas Negro voters especially. They stand for us. We must back them in every way possible. We must help in their organization; we must contribute to them; we must campaign for them; for after all by pushing them to success we are guaranteeing to ourselves the continuation of the right to political participation in party affairs in Texas.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF OUR TUBERCULAR PATIENTS?

There is a rumor, seemingly well founded, to the effect that soon after the completion of the new building for white tubercular patients, the frame building, which originally was intended for Negro patients, will be torn down. It is thought that it would be a menace, in case of fire, to the new building.

If this building is torn down, and we feel that it ought to be, there will be no provision at all for Negro patients as the plant now stands.

It will be remembered that during the former administration, the Negro Welfare Board, after a careful survey of tubercular patients among Negroes, found that, due to the large number of them; at that time uncare for, some provision was necessary for them because they were a menace to the public health. The findings were submitted to the City Health Department and it was decided to build a large hospital for the white patients and give the use of the frame building which they were then occupying, to the Negro patients. The new building is now complete and the frame building is presumably to be torn down. Some provision must be made for the Negro patients.

The fact is this, and Health Reports will verify it. There are proportionately more Negro tubercular subjects in Dallas according to the population than whites. This fact is directly traceable to living conditions, lack of sewerage, etc., but that is not the question in point here. The responsibility for their proper care and housing is upon all of the citizens and a lack of provision for them will menace the general public health.

We have every reason to feel that if such is the case and the building is to be torn down, the attention of the Welfare Board and the citizenry generally should be called to it in order that the general civic well being be protected.

The policy of the present administration is one of taking care of all of the needs of the city and citizens, as they arise and we feel that this instance will mark no exception to its general constructive policy. There is no doubt but that the city could, with profit to itself, include better hospital facilities in general for Negroes in its 1920 program of municipal improvements.

The economist who announced that \$2,000 had the purchasing power of only \$270 didn't tell us anything new. While we may not have experimented with any amount like \$2,000 at one time, we can verify his statement because of our experiences with a dollar and six-bits on several occasions.

Let us not forget that empty professions of Christianity do not help the world much. Action counts.

Dollars have power. Consistent saving gives an ever-increasing command of dollars and added power. Saving is aided by the cutting down of extravagance and the elimination of waste. Silk shirts are extravagant and careless handling of foodstuffs is wasteful. We can and must save more.

The railroads are no exception to the general rules of borrowing and lending. They go out all right and come back sadly in need of repairs. There is no better proof of a sense of civic responsibility than a well kept yard and clean premises.

No one can deny that the White House has been the breeding place of "political sensations" during the past few months.

Our greatest asset in the struggle for a full American's chance is our faith in God. Our churches help us to maintain it. Regular attendance should be listed among our duties.

Individuals scarcely ever realize that the whole plan of God and the salvation of the world are in the hands of human beings. If they fail in carrying out the principles of Christianity the plan fails. Strange how lightly such a responsibility seems to rest upon the majority of Americans.

The greatest calamity possible now would be the losing of one's Poll Tax receipt or exemption certificate before election time.

THE MIRROR OF PUBLIC OPINION

THE NEW WHITE SOUTH

(Memphis, Tenn., Com'l Appeal)

Every white man in the South wishes the Negro well. We are glad to see them prosper. We point with pride to some Negro who by hard work, intelligence and industry accumulates a comfortable fortune.

We want the Negro to be law-abiding for his own sake and for the sake of the community. We want him protected in his legal rights because common fairness demands this.

It is better that the Negroes for themselves live in peace and order just as it is for us that they conduct themselves in an orderly manner. There are here a few who exploit the Negro, but his fellow white citizens do not think much of him. Here and there is a Negro who is unfaithful to his contracts or is a lawless citizen, and he is finding less and less favor with his own people.

SHERIFFS IN KENTUCKY.

The State of Kentucky is going to set a high standard for its sheriffs to live up to in the near future, if the word of its governors goes for anything, and all indications are that what he says goes.

When a mob sought to storm the jail in order to seize and lynch a Negro charged with a brutal crime, the Kentucky governor held the prison against the mob, while the sheriff appealed to the farmers for the support of law and order.

The New York World printed the following telegram from Governor Morrow referring to his action:

"In reply to your telegram, I did nothing beyond my duty. The House of Representatives of the Kentucky State Legislature, now in session, has just passed, the Senate will pass within the next few days, a law providing for the removal of any Sheriff or other peace officer who surrenders a prisoner upon demand of a mob. The people of Kentucky no not desire, and will no longer be served by a cowardly public officer who surrenders a prisoner upon the demand of those who, crying out in the name of the law, break, disgrace and destroy law."

ED P. MORROW

We take it that the governor and the legislators of Kentucky believe in the existence of a sufficient degree of public sentiment to back up and sustain such a law. We trust that such sentiment does exist in Kentucky, but if so, it is but one of the many states where lynching is practiced.

Physical cowardice is always the reason why Southern sheriffs allow the mob to take his prisoner and murder him. More often it is moral cowardice that makes him aid and abet the mob, in order that he may not lose his popularity at the polls.

Some years ago a Sheriff in Virginia refused to surrender his prisoner to a mob, resisted an attack on the jail and in attacking several of the mob were killed. What was the result? Was the sheriff commended by his constituents and re-elected? No, he was ostracized as a murderer of his neighbors and after his term of office ended he was forced to leave the community.

With the growth of a healthy public sentiment that will back up a sheriff in safeguarding his prisoners and keeping inviolate his oath of office, Kentucky may show an example that the rest of the country may emulate.

More power to Governor Morrow and his effort to put backbone in the enforcement of the law.

AUTHORITIES TO BE COMMENDED.

Comprehension is well nigh baffled by the revolt against due process of law of which a mob at Lexington, Ky., was guilty—a mob which apparently had all law-abiding citizens cowed, as it does not appear that any effort was made to disperse it from its anarchistic purpose.

None of the excuses that are usually given for lynching or attempt at lynching can be made to serve in this case. When a mob appears at the court house, the Negro criminal had confessed and a jury had promptly found a verdict of guilty. He was being sentenced, or about to be sentenced, to suffer death early in March. There could not be fear that he would escape, or that delays of law would prolong his existence.

It was a case of a mob, a mob of blood lust, that tempted the mob to rush in even against the leveled guns of the soldiers who had been called to uphold the law. Perhaps the raging ones believed that the soldiers would not fire. But they did, with the result that four persons were killed and 15 wounded. Then the mob broke and fled. The supremacy of the law was upheld. The culprit who was saved from the hands of defilers of the law will suffer the death penalty at the appointed time, at the hands of agents of the law.

The authorities who took what proved to be necessary precaution to prevent the lynching that had been planned are to be commended. And now there ought to be penalties of the law for at least the ringleaders of the revolt against law, if not all the participants therein.

Not many such examples of determination to uphold the supremacy of the law will be required to make an end of lynching. The commission of that crime has been no long frequent because it has been tolerated.

—Albany Journal.

A SHORT WAY WITH LYNCHERS.

In every one of the States, the people of which are liable to yield to the temptation to resort to mob rule, were to meet lynching mobs with the decision and resolution of Lexington on Monday, the day was another day for the State authorities of Kentucky, there would be far fewer such outrages against law and order and the reproach of frequent application of lynch law would soon be removed from the United States. Of course, the fatalities which attended the Lexington outbreak are to be deplored; but the participants in the mob which stormed the courthouse were open law-breakers bent on what is far worse than murder. For lynchers not only take human life unwisely but they set at defiance the laws created for the defense of society and deliberately provoke, in too many instances, serious race antagonisms.

In the Lexington case there was no conceivable excuse for the attempt to supercede the processes of law. The law officers and the courts were moving swiftly to vindicate the sanctity of the law and to inflict the extreme penalty upon the criminal. There was here no pretense to the "law's delay," to justify the flouting of the law, no possible excuse that the perpetrator of a heinous crime might escape the penalty of his offense. He had not only confessed and been convicted but his death sentence had been passed, and the date fixed by the court was not a distant one. To have permitted the mob to take the law into its own hands under these circumstances would have been an indelible stain upon the sovereignty of Kentucky, a disgrace to the law-abiding people of that commonwealth.

Governor Morrow is to be congratulated upon the promptness of his action in supporting the local officers of the militia in protecting the prisoners and restoring order. It is to be hoped that the day was another day for the State authorities of Kentucky, there would be far fewer such outrages against law and order and the reproach of frequent application of lynch law would soon be removed from the United States. Of course, the fatalities which attended the Lexington outbreak are to be deplored; but the participants in the mob which stormed the courthouse were open law-breakers bent on what is far worse than murder. For lynchers not only take human life unwisely but they set at defiance the laws created for the defense of society and deliberately provoke, in too many instances, serious race antagonisms.

—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE LESSON OF LEXINGTON.

Let no one make the mistake of declaring that the tragic doings at Lexington were a disgrace to the State, that this lamentable outbreak of mob spirit reflects discredit on the commonwealth.

It does not.

Calm and deliberate in the midst of the cruel mob stands the authority of the government in all its dignity and all its majesty, its representatives doing their plain duty, with however sick a heart, as that duty must be done; protecting the prisoners committed to their care at the peril of their own lives and of the lives of those who know only that same duty and the oath they have taken to honor its demands.

The disgrace does not fall on the administration.

It does not fall on the Commonwealth or on the beautiful and cultured city of Lexington, either.

It is the part only of that lawless element—intolerance of all restraint; clamorous for the spectacle it was being denied; contemptuous of the processes of justice; indifferent to the most sacred warnings; cowardly and scornful—an element by no means confined or peculiar to Kentucky and one ready to go to all extremes when balked of the gratification of its desires, be they never so hideously lawless. It is to the everlasting credit of the officers of the law that the mob was disappointed and the fair name of Kentucky vindicated. All sorrow, all the suffering, all the casualties are on the heads of those unruly men whose single thought was to make a lynching holiday.

They knew that the Negro had been convicted. They knew that a date, the nearest date possible under the law, had been set for the execution of the capital sentence. They knew there could be no miscarriage of justice and that, dispassionately and judicially, the last penalty would be exacted. And it was that assurance disappointed their lust for blood and enraged them to flaunting of all opposed to their purpose.

Dreadfully has the price been paid. But if it were to be done over, it is to be hoped that the mob would be restored and passion allayed, and that the mob leaders, the rioters, and all those who would make a mockery of justice, have learned the bitter lesson.

Agonizing the thought that the innocent must suffer with the guilty. But they had fair notice of the risk they were taking and their blood is at the door of those who instigated to violence and, at any cost, would try conclusions with the forces of law and order. And it is there alone.

WE MUST RESTRI OURSELVES

It will be too late to complain about the kind of men we have to administer the affairs of government after they have been elected and qualified; it will be too late to complain about the unequal expenditures of the appropriations for the public improvements after the money has been appropriated and spent. The time to get busy in when these things are being considered; before the people vote on them; before the money is allotted to the purpose for which it is spent.

So insured has the white man grown to the practice of ignoring the Negro's needs that he hates, most times, to extend even the remotest consideration, and when the Negro does complain after the neglect has shown so flagrantly, he is told that he does well to be even considered. One of the chief causes of this neglect has been the lack of courage on the part of the Negro to show the white man the misguiding way in which he has been treated; and another, equally as important, but nauseating

and disgusting, has been the ever-present tendency of the lick-spittle...egro to apologize for the white man's short coming and assures them that the Negro is both gracious and thankful for what favors has been granted him.

As the Negro grows in intelligence his power of thought increases, and since the white man is furnishing the food for thought the Negro is watching and practicing the white man's method of doing things.

Say what you will or may, the man of good common sense can't but know that he can't hope to get reasonable conditions until he gets in a position to demand them.

As long as we are impotent and unqualified to express our demands through our votes we will just be so weak in enforcing our wishes.

If there ever was a time when the Negro should pay his taxes, qualifying himself, register and vote now is the time.

The very fact that you are denied this important privilege is the reason that the Negro should be all the more determined to exercise it.

The white man has practiced every crime imaginable against the Negro to deprive him of this inestimable right, because he knows the power which the ballot has, and as long as the Negro is content to obtain education, accumulate property, without the power to help say how the property shall be taxed and how his education provided, he can't hope to get any kind of treatment from those who have the power to exercise the franchise.

The white man makes the point that the Negro was too ignorant and venal to exercise the ballot when it was given to him during the time he determined it without let or hindrance, but as the Negro grows in intelligence and has a better conception of what the power of the ballot is, the determination to keep him disfranchised is stronger and more powerful. It is evident that the condition now extant and prevailing against the Negro's participation in the affairs of government can't last, but the enemies of the black man will never surrender, but will fight to the death the right of the Negro to have equal civil and political rights extended to him, together with other citizens, who are no more entitled to it than he is.

—Star Newport News.

Some Texas Towns

MINEOLA

Mineola, Texas, March 4.—The flu has about gone; only one death this week. Brother Patton, Adams of Rock Creek died and was brought here for burial. Mr. W. T. Brown made a flying trip to Marshall and back. Mr. B. Stewart has a large crowd at his movie house every night. Brother James Hunter, State Deputy of Masonic Lodge is up again and on the road to recovery. Call at the West End Barbershop and get the Express.

ITASCA

Itasca, Texas, March 4.—On account of the sudden northern Sunday school was poorly attended, yet, we had a very interesting lesson. The being the fifth Sunday, the Mission sisters had a very interesting program. The flu is still raging in our little city. The entertainment Friday night given under the auspices of the B. Y. P. U. was fine. In the contest Gertrude Young was victorious. President McGinnis is a live wire and is pushing things along. Mr. Milton Bridgewater and family have moved to town. He is domiciled in the Pettit home.

CUNEO

Cuney, Texas, March 4.—Sunday school and B. Y. P. U. was well attended in spite of the bad weather. The Missionary sisters rendered a very interesting program Sunday morning. Hon. H. L. Price spent this week in Dallas on business. Prof. J. L. Hamilton made a business trip to Palestine and Brunstine Creek this week. Mrs. Lee of Hugh was visiting in Cuney this week. Miss Sulina Bragg is on the sick list this week. Misses Mattie and Gladys Price were in Palestine last week. Rev. W. B. Bailey, who has been sick for several days is able to be up again. Mr. B. A. Blair is in Cuney this week. Mrs. Cherrise Ewell is on the sick list. Mr. Ferris Price, the blacksmith is doing good business here. Miss Ida Jesse, Mrs. A. J. Lattimore, Mr. Bishop Sneed made a business trip to Jacksonville last week. Mrs. Sarah Ewells of Frankston was visiting Cuney the past week. Mr. Enoch Burrell and Miss Ruby Jones were very warmly welcomed last week. The Cuney Business League is a great help to the young people of Cuney.

CLEBURNE

Cleburne, Texas, March 4.—Mrs. Mary Maxwell Collins died Feb. 18. The funeral was attended at the First Baptist church. Mrs. Della Eiseles is visiting her daughter at El Paso. Mrs. J. C. Clark and Miss Ruby Jones were the guests of their brother and sister-in-law Sunday, Rev. and Mrs. Clark. Mr. and Mrs. George Johns attended the funeral of their brother at Caldwell. Mrs. Emma Herd is visiting relatives at Louisiana. Mr. Jim Phillips went to Oklahoma city on business. Mr. Paris Davis was called to Coleman to see his sick brother. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Lott are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bud Smith. All readers of the Express—have your nickels ready if you want the paper left at your door. High cost of living has put the Express on a cash basis. Mr. Henry Atkins is very ill at his home. Mr. and Mrs. John Pipkins are improving their home. Mr. Baker of Fort Worth was the guest of Miss Zerline Mullins. The birthday party given by Little Mary Lou and Tommy Phillips Tuesday was an enjoyable affair. Dr. A. E. Ponce received notice from the Adjutant General of the army that he has been promoted to Captain of the Medical Corps in the United States Army. Commission to date from January 28, 1920.

LUFKIN

Lufkin, Texas, March 4.—Owing to the absence of the preachers of the different churches of Lufkin, no services were held. Miss M. L. Pool of Oklahoma, formerly of Lufkin, is the guest of Miss Dora Greer. Miss Dora Greer made a business trip to Shreveport last week. Mr. B. S. Denmon made a trip to Bering last Sunday. Mr. Ingram was called to Smith County a few days to the bedside of relatives. Mr. Erastus Steadham has succeeded in buying a E. E. building a new home. Mrs. Frances Bradford is convalescing from a week's illness. To my many readers, don't give the Express out unless the press goes down. The old Reliable, founded by W. E. King is a visitor to every home.

LINDALE

On February 21st the death angel visited the home of Mr. James and took from him his darling wife and from the children a loving mother. All was done in a loving hands. He was done by God. He could do, but to no avail; God needed one more angel and he saw fit to take sister James from this world

of trials and tribulations to a better home above.

Her life was filled with sunshine and happiness that makes a home a type of heaven. She leaves a devoted husband, father, mother, one brother, six children and many relatives and friends to mourn her loss. We offer sympathy because we knew sister James to have been a great joy and satisfaction to them, and sunshine in the home. Yet we say grieve not for she has gone to be with her Savior. While we love her and miss her the waiting will not be long and we can only bow to God's will. She is waiting in the in the Glory world of happiness and peace for love ones left behind. We love her, yes we love her, but Jesus loved her more, and he has sweetly called her to yonder shining shore. The golden gates were open, a gentle voice said come; and with the farewell unspoken, she calmly entered home.

Written by
ESTELLA ANDREWS,
Lindale, Texas.

TEXAS COLLEGE CULLINGS.

Tyler, Texas, March 4.—The members of the Third Year Class were requested to render an impromptu program Sunday evening, Feb. 7:15. They responded and rendered a program worthy of commendation. After the Third Year program, a short program was rendered commemorating Washington's birthday. The Rev. H. P. Porter, Presiding Elder of Houston District, was a welcomed visitor at the school. The grim reaper visited our family about 7:15 Monday evening and took from our midst one of our beloved ones, Mr. Alton Posey, Hauland, Texas. The body was shipped to his home Tuesday, where he was laid to rest.

On Thursday night the little tots from The Practice school rendered a splendid program in the college chapel. President Banks spent a few days in Texarkana recently. On Friday evening at 7:15 occurred the monthly rhetorical under the supervision of the College and Normal Departments. Misses Marie Kemble and Bertha McCallan left for their homes in Longview on account of illness. Mrs. Della Garrett, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, who was a visitor at the school returned to her home accompanied by her son and daughter, Leon and Gertrude. The Rev. M. H. Spencer, pastor of Morning Chapel C. M. E. church of Fort Worth, was a pleasant visitor at the school recently. Prof. L. D. Patton went to Samuel Houston College, Austin Texas, to deliver an address on behalf of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.'s, Sunday, Feb. 29th. Prof. Cornicheal of Samuel Houston College was a pleasant visitor at the school Sunday. He delivered an inspiring address to the Faculty staff and student body. At 11:00 o'clock Sunday morning, Mrs. H. A. Patton was a visitor at Jarvis Christian Institute, Hawkins Texas. The members of the Pleasant Year class rendered a short program in the College Chapel Sunday night at 7:15.

A. B. RICE, Reporter.

SHERMAN

Sherman, Texas, March 4.—Mr and Mrs. R. S. Corley, Mrs. Clara Dyer and little daughter spent four days visiting friends in Dallas. Rev. S. A. Tillman of La Grange, and former pastor of Harmony Baptist church here, preached the Missionary sermon of Harmony Baptist church in the afternoon of 29th ult. Mr. Scott Hill died Feb. 28th of flu. Rev. H. D. Allen preached missionary sermon in Wichita Falls, Feb. 29th. The funeral of Mr. Bob Pleasant who died Feb. 25th was attended Feb. 26th at St. John C. M. E. church by Rev. G. H. Bell of Greenville, assisted by pastor, Rev. I. E. Robinson. He was Deputy Master of Samson Lodge U. B. F. M. Emory J. Douglas is happy recipient of a big fat hen, big cake, jar of preserves from his niece, Mrs. Inez Elston of Ardmore. The Ministers Alliance met Monday, March 1st, at New Hope Baptist with Rev. I. E. Robinson, the president, presiding. Rev. Dr. J. W. McKinney, P. E. of the Dallas District of C. M. E. church has returned from state meeting of Presiding Elders of C. M. E. church in session at Texarkana, Texas, last week. There were 17 presiding elders present. The remains of Master Froncel Lewis, who was killed in Sapulpa, Okla., by unknown parties was shipped here for interment, accompanied by his father of Denison and his mother of Sapulpa. Funeral attended at the home of his uncle Mr. J. L. Lewis on E. Chaffin by Rev. J. W. Washington. Rev. Stronk of Greenville occupied the pulpit at both morning and evening services, Feb. 29th. While here he was guest of Mr. Lewis